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TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 44 45

SEPTEMBER 7, 1933

No. 28 1



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TEXTILE BULLETIN



VOL. 44—No. 28

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Hearing on Process Tax Indefinitely Postponed

THE informal hearing on the processing tax on cotton, which was scheduled before the Agricultural Adjustment Administration on September 7th, has been indefinitely postponed, the Department of Agriculture has announced.

The announcement of the delay in the hearing was as follows:

"Postponement of the proposed informal hearing on the cotton processing tax, which was set for September 7th, was announced today by the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. No date has been set for the hearing.

STATEMENT FROM DEPARTMENT

"The postponement was made at the request of the textile industry. In a telegram to George N. Peek, administrator, George Sloan, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, made the request, stating that 'because textile manufacturers have been operating under provisions of National Industrial Recovery Code and processing tax for such short time we request that you postpone hearing set for September 7th until such date as manufacturers are in better position to present to Agricultural Department authoritative data showing cumulative effect on manufacturing costs from both acts.'"

MILLS ASKED FOR HEARING

The hearing had been set at the request of the Print Cloth Group and was granted by the AAA after a conference between officials and a number of representatives of the cotton textile industry. It was the plan of the mill men to present figures at the hearing to show that the processing tax, coming after costs had been materially increased under the textile code, has so raised prices on cotton goods that buying has been checked and that many mills faced the necessity of closing down for lack of orders. It was pointed out that the mills, on account of high operating costs and the addition of the processing tax, could not operate except on orders and would have to close as current orders were filled.

It has been contended by officials of the Agricultural Department that the addition of the processing tax made only a very slight increase in the cost of cotton goods to the ultimate consumer and that the mills were suffering from lack of orders because of the enormous business done in cotton goods prior to the operation of the code.

A great many manufacturers have felt all along that it would be a waste of time to go to Washington for the process tax hearing. They felt that Secretary Wallace had already made up his mind in the matter and would not be changed by any figures presented by the mill men. It was also pointed out in many quarters if the hearing was begun that it would go much further than was originally planned and that it would probably be extended for a considerable time. In the meantime, it was felt by many mill men that pending a settlement of the question, buyers of goods could not be expected to operate freely. They have been uncertain in their attitude toward prices and as long as there was a possibility that the processing tax might be lowered, it was not believed that they would buy except in a very limited fashion.

WALLACE NOT SYMPATHETIC

In the opinion of many manufacturers, the postponement of the hearing means that it will be called off entirely. It is entirely true that as yet the mills have not been able to get sufficient data on the effect of the processing tax on manufacturing costs because the tax has only been effective for a short time.

ARGUMENT AGAINST HEARING

Some of the cotton goods merchants have been anxious to have the hearing called off entirely. They argue that if the mill men base their case on the idea that the tax is forcing mills to close they will be met with an argument by the Labor Advisory Board or some other division of NRA that the 40-hour week is too long and is allowing overproduction, one of the things that the textile code was supposed to eliminate. This would lead to a demand for a 30-hour week, it is contended. Furthermore, it is said that if the mills argue that the tax has forced prices too high and checked consumption, their argument will be met with the assertion that the mills have been willing to sell at the prices prevailing before the tax was added, as shown in the recent decline in print cloth prices. In short, the group which opposes the hearing feel that the mills would be hurt rather than helped if the hearing is carried through.

It is hoped that the postponement of the hearing will have a steadying effect in the market for cotton textiles, which have been hesitant and uncertain for the past several weeks.

803/51

The Cause and Effect of Uneven Yarns

It is well known that warp and weft should bear some relation to each other if the best results are to be obtained. Relations often exist which are either invisible or so difficult to discover that they might as well be invisible. It is an open question whether any theorizing on the subject could be of any advantage.

The probability is that so many different factors enter into cloth construction that it is very often impossible to say which one will be affected by any other, but it is certainly not the case in regard to one subject which is daily assuming more importance in industry. It is based on two entirely different factors. One of them has to do with the relation of twist to size, and the other concerns the question of the regular repetition of any inequality.

That there is such a thing as regular repetition of spinning irregularities is well known, but, on the contrary, it is quite uncertain as to how regular the repetition may be, for the nature of the repetitions has nothing to do with regular recurring movements on a winding machine or a spinning frame, such as the traverse of a frame or the rise and fall of a lifter.

Such motions as these, if they make a fault at all, make one which is of invariably the same length, and from the same circumstances, show as a pattern in the cloth, repeating with the utmost regularity. It will be little more irregular than a warp stripe which is caused by the presence of wrong bobbins in the creel of a warping machine. A unit of this description, which might be of 220 or 256, will never occur twice in the different processes necessary to convert a top into a warp.

There are other faults which depend on factors more liable to irregularity in their wave length, but they are due in nearly all cases to faults in drafting, and drafting is far too little understood to allow of any one speaking with certainty as to what has taken place in any yarn which he may have before him, or what will take place when he puts a given lot of tops into the drawing.

Practical spinners know that when the wheels on a spinning frame are arranged to give the back rollers one-fifth the front roller speed that the roving is extended to five times its length. What may be the relative movement of the fibres on one another, very few people have any idea at all. In fact, it seems unlikely that anyone has troubled to find out what will be the final position in a thread of two six-inch fibres which are lying end to end in a roving before it was put through a draft of six. It comes as a shock to most men to discover that these two fibres will be 30 inches apart in the finished thread.

Drafting frequently results in the production of irregularities which are very undesirable, for everything that is true of the six-inch fibres is true with regard to shorter fibres, and create a puzzle why yarns are not more lumpy than is actually the case, although many men seem to be surprised that they show any irregularity whatever.

No yarn is really regular in size. Any yarn, cut across in half a dozen places within one yard of another, would be found to contain a different number of fibres in each cross section, and it is more than likely that the thickest places would contain more than double the number of fibres than the thin places.

It is customary in the worsted trade to describe the size of a yarn by the weight of a given length, 60's containing just so many fibres per average section as will make it weigh one pound for 60 times 560 yards. This count really depends on the number of fibres in a cross section, and therefore this size bears a direct relation, not

to its diameter, but to the area of a section; in other words, to the square root of the diameter or the square root of the radius.

The relation of different counts to one another is not an absolutely simple thing. The diameter has a direct relation to the square root of the counts, but it has also to be remembered that the number of turns per inch in any yarn at any point has some relation, which is not yet ascertained, to the number of fibres in the cross-section. That is to say, where the yarn is smallest the twist is hardest, and as this hardness bears a definite relation to the diameter, it is possible to find how regular or irregular the spinning of a yarn has been by testing the twist in every consecutive inch, and ascertaining, not only what are the maximum and minimum turns per inch, but also noting how often the thickest and thinnest places occur in a given length.

There are then three questions concerning these lumpy or thick places which must be taken into account by every practical man. There is an amount by which they exceed the average thickness of the yarn, the number of twists which occur in any given yard, and finally and most important of all, is the question whether they occur with such regularity that when two threads are laid side by side either as weft or warp, a series of thick or thin places will be found adjacent to one another.

There is evidence that twists are produced with fair regularity for a certain length of time and that the continuity then breaks down, so that a gap occurs; or that if the thick places in yarns lie adjacent to thin places.

It is quite certain that in some cloths groups of hard twisted threads alternate with groups of soft ones in such a way as to the effect of a fancy cloth although the weave may be only a plain twill.

An effect of this kind is easily seen in cloths woven from threads each of which consists of two strands of different colors. That is to say, where warps are made of grandrelle it is possible to find places where in several threads together one of the colors predominates to a marked extent. In reality this only means that both dark and light threads in the grandrelle yarn are more or less twitty, and that after running for a certain distance the thick place of a dark thread coincides with the thin place of a light one. Such an accident would mean that the thick, soft black would completely bury the thin, hard light, and if two or three of a similar character happened to come side by side, a quite dark patch would appear in the cloth.

An exactly similar state of affairs may exist in a simple serge if the wave length of the twists remains fairly constant, so that in pick after pick those thicker portions of yarn lie side by side.

The proportion of short fibres present in the top has something to do with making of these twists, and the final yarn is affected not only by the amount of draft in spinning, but by the ratch in a process. The result must depend on the way in which the short fibres are released from the back roller and moved forward to the front one. If the short fibres are moved forward by contact with long fibres, twitty yarn will be produced.

In view of these circumstances it is wonderful that yarns are as level as they are. Unless the short fibres move with absolute uniformity they are likely to be formed into groups and produce uneven yarns. The whole problem is one about which it is difficult to offer definite proof, for the length of the thick and thin places is so

short that they cannot be weighed with accuracy, and it is not easy to devise any system which would give a fair average of a number of thick and thin places, the simple fact being that no one could tell exactly where a thick one ought to end and a thin one begin. Or, if it were possible to ascertain the relation of twist to the thickness of the yarn, it would be quite easy to represent both the relative length and diameter of the irregularities in diagrammatic form so that a standard of regularity might be established.

There are two ways in which the relationship might be established. If a level sliver is taken and divided into three lengths, and if the middle section is then extended by drafting to twice its length, one has the equivalent of a yarn with twists which are twice the diameter of the smallest places. Twist may now be put into this irregular sliver in a twist testing machine, a black thread being used as an indicator. If the sliver is 32 inches long and eight turns are put in at one end these turns will distribute themselves in such a way that the two end portions which are of the original thickness, will contain one turn each; the middle 16 inches will contain 6 turns. This means that each inch will contain three times the twist of original which is twice its thickness.

Similar experiments in which the middle portion is extended by different amounts give figures which may be checked in an entirely different manner. If eight strands of yarn are put into the twist tester with the jaws 12 inches apart, they may be tied tightly together at two points four inches from each end. Two strands may then be cut out of the middle portion, leaving eight strands at the two ends and six in the middle. Twist may then be put in by rotating one end six times, when it will be found that each end contains three turns and the middle portion six. If four strands are cut away the two ends will contain four turns, and the middle, which is half the size, will contain 16 turns.

This experiment does not yield exactly the same results as the one in which the sliver is extended, the ratio of increase being greater in the case of the yarn, but this difference appears to be solely due to the fact that the insertion of twist puts greater tension on the yarn and this alters the proportion of twist which the thick and thin yarns contain. If there is no tension on the yarn the figures differ from those given above. With eight-fold yarn at the ends and four-fold yarn in the middle, the relation of twist is now 2.4 to 7.2, and with eight-fold yarn at the ends and two-fold yarn in the middle, the proportion is $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 9.

These figures taken without tension, coincide exactly with those obtained by the extension of the sliver, and it seems highly probable that there is some method which would give a very definite indication of the thickness of the twists, if the relation of counts to twist were accurately gauged.—*Textile American*.

The N. R. A.—and After

(Journal of Commerce)

As industrial and commercial establishments in ever increasing numbers sign up under the Blue Eagle, skepticism as to the ultimate success of the N. R. A. program continues to be heard from many quarters. Those who criticize the program, however, should take the trouble to consider what will follow if it should not succeed. A return to "rugged individualism" and complete freedom of competition may prove particularly perilous, if not impossible, because of conditions throughout the world which point to increasing economic nationalism and centralized industrial control in many countries.

The experience of a number of European countries clearly indicates what can be expected if a government adopts no program at all at a juncture like this, or if the program adopted does not succeed. In some of these countries civil unrest has resulted in ruthless dictatorships, with curtailment of liberty of speech and action, and attended by a more rigid type of economic dictatorship which may prove harmful both to capital and to labor. If N. R. A. does not succeed, we also may see new experiments tried in this country that would prove much more harmful than the gravest mistakes that may be embodied in the N. R. A. program.

Another winter of depression and deflation might well bring in its wake also a resort to radical inflation by Congress. This would mean a debauch of our currency and credit system which, when it has spent itself, would leave the nation seriously weakened financially.

The N. R. A. program is still confronted with a number of problems. The question of unionized versus non-unionized labor, the problem of price-fixing, are two that have yet to be faced squarely and solved. However, these problems can be restricted in scope. Thus, price-fixing may be restricted to a few communities, and then only applied temporarily when there appears to be no other alternative for immediate relief.

The question of the relation between price and wage movements in major industries is also one which deserves the utmost attention. If prices go up faster than wages, the actual purchasing power of the public will tend to contract. On the other hand, if wages are increased and the cost of raw materials is advanced, it is obvious that prices must follow the upward movement to an adequate degree toward operating losses.

There is also the problem of those who circumvent the purposes of the N. R. A. campaign. Since only minimum wage rates are fixed in the codes and these do not exceed \$15 a week, there is danger that unscrupulous employers will discharge their higher-paid employees and replace them with those who are willing to take the minimum wage.

Although the N. R. A. program has been attacked by many as socialistic, a careful analysis reveals that it attempts merely to co-ordinate production and consumption wholly within the framework of the capitalistic system. No public-spirited citizen will decry the fact that, through N. R. A., child labor and the sweat shop have been abolished. Many business men are sympathetic, though here opinion is less unanimous, with the effort to reduce hours of labor in general to offset the great increase in the productivity of labor that has taken place.

The mere preparation and signing of the codes is only a beginning. The major task of perfecting and applying the N. R. A. program now really begins. The wholehearted collaboration of business, not only through active co-operation, but equally by constructive, open-minded criticism, will be needed to achieve a substantial measure of success in this endeavor.

Cotton Exports High

Exports of American cotton in July were unusually large for that month, amounting to 723,000 bales, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture. The July cotton export index was 101 per cent of the 1909-1914 average for that month, and was an important factor in bringing the July export index for all agricultural products up to 80, the highest July total index since 1926. Omitting cotton, the July index of exports stands at 51, one of the lowest monthly figures in more than two decades.

Opposes Separate Code for Drapery Mills

TAKING sharp issue with the proposal of the National Upholstery and Draper Textile Association to include cotton and rayon manufacturers of draperies in a separate code, George A. Sloan filed a statement of the position of ninety-four cotton mills which opposed the separate code with the National Recovery Administration. The statement follows:

"According to the definition in the code of the National Upholstery and Drapery Textile Association the upholstery and drapery textile industry means the manufacture of woven fabrics of all kinds (including cotton, silk, wool, rayon, mohair, hemp, jute or other material), whether in pile fabric or flat fabric, commonly and ordinarily used for upholstery to furniture, automobiles, railroads, busses, steamships, airships and general transportation purposes, and for draperies, hangings and general decorative purposes.

"The Cotton-Textile Institute has made a canvass of numerous mills whose production would be included in this definition, which shows that ninety-four, Northern as well as Southern—forty Northern and fifty-four Southern—with 56,595 looms available for fabrics in the above classifications are opposed to the granting of a code separate from the cotton textile code that would govern the operation of any part of their machinery. From the standpoint of capacity, we estimate that these mills have over 75 per cent of the total looms available for fabrics above classified. These mills feel that it is absolutely necessary that they be governed by basic codes classified by fiber rather than by the usage of the fiber. They object to being governed by any other code than the cotton textile code, under which they now operate.

"The mills manufacturing drapery and upholstery fabrics that take this position are listed below. They produced 174,280,182 yards of fabric within the above classification last year and have a potential annual production of 902,677,935 yards.

LISTS OPPOSITION MILLS

"The cotton and rayon weavers we represent making drapery and upholstery materials object to the setting up of a new administrative machinery which will conflict with or supersede the administrative machinery now applicable to their business, already set up and functioning under the cotton textile code.

The Cotton Textile Industry Committee is prepared to co-operate with the administrative agencies of other fibers, such as wool or silk, in working out trade practices which will be applicable to this branch of our industry or any other branch where there are common interests.

*Acme Weaving Co., Anniston, Ala.; Albemarle Weaving Co., Charlottesville, Va.; Anchor Duck Mills, Rome, Ga.; Avondale Mills, Birmingham, Ala.; Baldwin Mfg. Co., Elk Mills, Md.; Barnard Mfg. Co., Fall River, Mass.; Bates Mfg. Co., Lewiston, Me.; Berthadale Mills, Inc., McComb, Miss.; Berkshire Fine Spinning Association, Fall River, Mass.; Booth Mfg. Co., New Bedford, Mass.; Bott Mills, Lowell, Mass.; Richard Borden Mfg. Co., Fall River Mass.; Burlington Textile Corp., Burlington, N. J.; Cabot Mfg. Co., Brunswick, Me.

Cannon Mills Co., 70 Worth street, New York City, representing Cannon Mills Nos. 6 and 8, Cowpens Mills, Klumac, Cotton Mills, Minette, Neisler Mills, Princeton Mfg. Co.; Cartex Mills, Inc., Salisbury, N. C.;

Clyde Mills, Inc., Westerly, R. I.; Cramerton Mills, Cramerton, N. C.; Davol Mills, Fall River, Mass.; Dover Mills Co., Shelby, N. C.; Drayton Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.; Eagle & Phenix Mills, Columbus, Ga.; Elizabeth Bartlett Mills, Acworth, Ga.; Enterprise Mfg. Co., Augusta, Ga.; Fisher Mfg. Co., Fisherville, Mass.

Gosnold Mills, New Bedford, Mass.; Grace Cotton Mill Co., Rutherfordton, N. C.; Gracia Mills, Pawtucket, R. I.; Guyan Mills, Inc., Valley Falls, R. I.; Hathaway Mfg. Co., New Bedford, Mass.; Hickory Weavers, Inc., Hickory, N. C.; Hoosac Mills Corp., New Bedford, Mass.; Judson Mills, Greenville, S. C.; Lonsdale Co., Providence, R. I.; Kay & Todd, Elk Mills, Md.; Laurens Cotton Mills, Laurens, S. C.

Lola Mills, Inc., Stanley, N. C.; Louisville Textiles, Inc., Louisville, Ky.; Manville-Jenckes Co., Manville, R. I.; Maryland Weavers, Inc., Havre de Grace, Md.; Mercer Textile Corp., Groveville, N. J.; Meritas Mill, Columbus, Ga.; Mt. Vernon-Woodberry Mills, Baltimore, Md.; Nashawena Mills, New Bedford, Mass.; Neild Mfg. Corp., New Bedford, Mass.; Nonquitt Mills, New Bedford, Mass.; Oconee Mills, Inc., Westminster, S. C.

Ora Mills Co., Shelby, N. C.; Otis Co., Wass, Mass.; Pacific Mills, Boston, Mass.; Pendleton Mfg. Co., LaFrance, S. C.; Pepperell Mfg. Co., Fall River, Mass.; Pendleton Cotton Mills, LaFrance, S. C.; Pettacconsett Mfg. Co., Thornton, R. I.; Pierce Mfg. Co., New Bedford, Mass.; Pilgrim Mills, Fall River, Mass.; Pilot Mills, Raleigh, N. C.; Potomska Mills Corp., Fall River, Mass.; Powdrell & Alexander, Danielson, Conn.

Primrose Tapestry Co., Rome, Ga.; Republic Cotton Mills, Great Falls, S. C.; Roanoke Mills Co., Roanoke Rapids, N. C.; Patterson Mills Co., Roanoke Rapids, N. C.; Rosemary Mfg. Co., Roanoke Rapids, N. C.; Rush-ton Cotton Mills, Griffin, Ga.; Sherman Textile Co., Worcester, Mass.; Sibley Mfg. Co., Augusta, Ga.; Statesville Cotton Mill, Statesville, N. C.; Stevens Mfg. Co., Burlington, N. C.; Swift Mfg. Co., Columbus, Ga.; Utica Looms, Utica, N. Y.; Virginia Textile Mills, Inc., North Emporia, Va.; Waldensian Weavers, Inc., Valdesse, N. C.

Wamsutta Mills, New Bedford, Mass.; Warwick Mills, West Warwick, R. I.; Wrennonah Cotton Mills, Lexington, N. C.; Paul Whitin Mfg. Co., Northbridge, Mass.; Woodstock Mills, Anniston, Ala.; York Mfg. Co., Saco, Me.; Royle & Pilkington, Philadelphia, Pa.; Ranlo Mfg. Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Irene Mills, Gaffney, S. C.; Shamrock Damask Mills, Landrum, S. C.; Derry Damask Mills, Gaffney, S. C.; Perkins Hosiery Mills, Columbus, Ga.; Hartsell Mills, Inc., Concord, N. C.; Oakdale Mfg. Co., Hainesport, N. J.; Mount Holly Textile Mills, Mount Holly, N. J.; Virginia Textile Mills, Emporia, Va.

Blue Eagle of Cotton

An unexpected demand from factories, mills, stores and theatres for banners carrying the Blue Eagle symbol of the NRA has had its effect in increasing the consumption of certain classes of cotton goods. According to the New Uses Section of the Cotton-Textile Institute, some of the large manufacturers of flags report that this new business is providing employment for their operatives at a customarily slack season.

U. S.'s Textile Schools Rank Well in World

Textile schools in the United States compare favorably with those of England and Scotland, but the English schools are superior in that they rely more largely on the chemist, the physicist and the biologist to guide them in the use of cotton fiber, declared Dr. E. C. Brooks, president of N. C. State College, on his return this week from a month's stay in the United Kingdom and on the Continent where he made a study of textile education and research.

Dr. Brooks is one of a committee of three appointed by the Textile Foundation to study and make recommendations for textile education in the United States. The two other members of the committee are: Dr. Karl T. Compton, president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Dean R. E. Doherty, of the Yale Engineering School. During the early summer, the State College president was asked by the Foundation to study and report on textile education in Europe. He sailed from New York on July 28th and returned to the United States on August 29th. During his visit abroad he spent most of his time in the great textile centers about Manchester, Glasgow and London.

"I found that technical education generally is more standardized and placed on a higher plane in England than it is here in America," said the president. "The colleges and universities are called upon by the different trades to maintain courses of instruction, many of which are given in evening classes or part-time day classes, so arranged that those engaged in the trades may have ample opportunity to receive the instruction."

NOTES COURSES

Dr. Brooks said he noted many such courses embracing banking, coal mining, automobile engineering, gas industry, coal tar products, foundry work, paper making, leather making and even embroidery and needle work.

One specially new feature of textile education, given in the schools and colleges, was that dealing with paper making. "While this may seem strange to us, still it is not at all out of place because paper-making is a phase of the textile industry," he said.

Dr. Brooks confined his studies largely to England and Scotland because there are more textile schools in this area than in the whole of the United States, he said.

EXPANSION OF EDUCATION

"There has been considerable expansion of textile education in England and Scotland since the war. This is due to the fact that since the war China, Japan, India, and even South America, have shown a marked tendency to develop the textile industry," he said. "The life of the English textile industry depends upon supplying especially these countries with their textile products, but as enlightenment increases and these countries develop technically trained men, the trend is in the direction of developing in these countries their own textile industries. How to meet the competition of cheap labor and hold the trade with these countries seems to be one of England's major economic problems.

"They are seeking by scientific research, by wider use of science in the class room, by superior management, by the installation of improved machinery, and by increasing emphasis on the study of designs, patterns, and colors to

reach a higher stage of superior technical skill and at the same time to reduce the unit cost of production.

"They maintain large research institutions for the study of cotton, wool, linen, rayon, and silk. These are manned by the best scientists which they can secure. Shirley Institute, located near Manchester, is the most important of all of the research in stations. It spends approximately half a million dollars a year on research in cotton and rayon, and every bale of cotton received in England pays a small tax to support it. It maintains branch agricultural stations in Trinidad, India, Egypt, and South America, wherever cotton is grown in the colonies, to study how to improve the cotton fiber and control the diseases and agencies which affect the fiber. More than 200 scientists are employed."

Wide Goods Orders Come More Slowly

Somewhat more business materialized in the wide gray cotton goods market than appeared on the surface. Since the past week was generally regarded as quiet the fact of commitments of between 25,000 and 50,000 yards being negotiated left a moderately favorable impression of results in a number of primary sales quarters. A number of quotations went off fractionally, but recent sharp declines were arrested.

Signs of improvement were noticed by buyers and sellers. Various widths and constructions called for could not be unearthed in quantities sought. Buyers had to, at times, content themselves with substitute fabrics for imperative prompt needs. On occasion, readiness to pay reasonable prices for wanted styles could not locate them. The influence of this was to hold up the production of a number of finished products until something like what is needed can be found.

At times inquiries for considerable quantities of wide sheetings, drills and other goods came to the notice of primary factors. In this connection it was evident that buyers had pretty well exhausted yardage they had been getting and could not manage to accumulate any backlog of reserve stocks against later needs. This was one of the more encouraging aspects at a time of price readjustment and some uncertainty about the ultimate price trend.

A number of mills that had been out of the market for some time past were again soliciting business. But in such instances the seeking was for orders on widths that are more than otherwise common for comparatively nearby deliveries. These applied on 50-inch and narrower, made on 48-inch looms to be reeded out the extra width if required.

There were a number of constructions on which buyers gladly paid advances over contract price levels. Sometimes the premiums were sharp and accounted for as a result of continuing scarcity. On this account it was necessary to keep checked on prices and deliveries, otherwise it might be found that lower prices applied only to deliveries and not to spots or nearby.

At times the premiums for wanted early shipments were up to 1c and 2c above late contracts. In other cases the quick goods prices amounted to from $\frac{1}{4}$ c to $\frac{1}{2}$ c advances over late yardage arrivals. Such developments were the result of some looms running out while others held to their far ahead sold up position. Broken twills and sateens were nominally quoted and could be shaded materially for January if the mill could be interested in accepting business.—*Journal of Commerce*.

Spun Rayon Yarn

DURING the last eighteen months spun rayon has strengthened its position on the American market as a new yarn to such an extent, that it may be worthwhile to give a brief summary of the development of this yarn to its present position and to discuss its future possibilities.

As the name indicates, spun rayon is a special type of rayon yarn, distinct from ordinary rayon by its content of fibers of limited length instead of the continuous filaments in rayon yarn. For this reason spun rayon is often called "staple fiber yarn." At present the bulk of spun rayon yarn in America is produced from cut staple fiber about one and one-half inches long, spun on long draft cotton spindles.

Abroad, large quantities of staple fiber are spun with a longer staple on worsted and spun silk spindles, giving a yarn superior in strength, evenness and workability to that produced on cotton spindles. This accounts for the fact that large quantities of spun rayon yarn are used abroad in knit goods, for which the cotton-spun yarn is much less suitable.

The base material for spun rayon yarn, the staple fiber is produced by processes closely related to the manufacture of ordinary rayon, the viscose process holding a dominating position. As the spinning process used in production of viscose rayon yarn is too complicated and expensive for the production of staple fiber, it has been gradually modified and adapted to the special requirements of mass production of staple fiber.

P. Girard in Lyon took out his first patent in France in 1912 for a process of producing staple fiber, the characteristics of which are as follows: a set of spinnerettes arranged in a row is spinning upon a long reel, forming parallel layers of bundles of fiber; after sufficient fiber is accumulated, the reel is changed and by means of a longitudinal groove the "skein" is cut open and removed from the reel, washed, chemically processed and dried. After drying the parallel fibers are cut into the desired "staple"-length and are ready for carding, combing and spinning into yarn. It took several years, though, before this new fiber became a commercial product. The complete lack of natural fibers in Germany during the World War gave the impetus for a new industry, the large scale production of a fiber, for which all raw materials were available in the isolated country. It was only natural that in these times of emergency little stress was laid upon the quality of such a substitute. War time staple fiber was a coarse fiber of 6 to 10 denier, low in tensile strength, itching to the skin and very poor in wearing and draping qualities. It was used for purposes like men's clothing, where under normal conditions nobody would have dared to use it. Bulging knees and elbows, creases and wrinkles made these garments quite unsightly.

When the war was over and importation of natural fibers started again, the German textile industry gladly got back to wool and cotton, from which it was able to produce quality products. So, for several years, the staple fiber industry faded away. The poor economic conditions in Germany since the war forced its industry to look out for an improved fiber, which could replace natural fibers not as a substitute, but hold its position in competition with the natural fibers and rayon as well.

To accomplish this result the quality had to be improved in many ways, the cost of production had to be lowered and the consuming industry, as well as the public, had to be educated as to properties and possibilities of the new staple fiber. It took years to overcome the prejudice established against staple fiber during the war

period. Considerable progress was made in these years as to the quality of the fibers. The filament titer was reduced from 6-10 denier to 1.5-2.5 denier, the tensile strength was raised from .6 to 2 gr. per denier, its dyeing properties were better due to production on larger scale and better control.

The old Girard reel was replaced by individual reels, on which only three to five spinnerettes were spinning a crosswound skein of better washing properties, which was removed from the reel without cutting and treated on skein washing machines. For years this was regarded as the most economical method of production.

The manufacturers aimed to reduce the brilliant luster of the fiber so inherent to rayon, to the mild subdued luster of wool and to increase its spinning value by curling the fiber. The fine titer of the fiber imparts softness and eliminates the itching effect. The tendency of fabrics to crease can be reduced materially by choosing the proper construction of fabric and combination with other fibers.

On the French worsted system this fine modern staple fiber 4 to 7 inches long has been spun to yarn as fine as 200 metric, while on the cotton system 40' to 60' Cotton Nr. is hardly exceeded. To combine it with other fibers staple fiber may be either mixed on the card, in the top or by plying different yarns.

Spun rayon yarns of lower quality have been produced by garnetting waste from rayon factories, combing it to a top and spinning it on the worsted system. These yarns found extensive use for pile fabrics. With increasing demand in staple fiber of better grade the rayon mills were unable to supply sufficient waste and now the production of staple fiber has become a good sized, self containing industry, in various countries.

Besides Germany mainly, Italy and Great Britain developed a staple fiber industry, which is now exporting large quantities to this country to meet the demand for modern spun rayon yarns.

The Dupont Rayon Company is at present the only large scale producer of staple fiber in this country, while about 60 per cent of the fiber requirements are met by import, with the Fitchburg Yarn Company leading in the import of German "Vistra" fiber for the production of Sase—spun rayon yarns. Production and consumption of spun rayon yarns are increasing at such a rate, that in face of the devaluation of the dollar it is necessary to supply the spinning industry with cheaper domestic fiber to ensure steady and quality-delivery. It has often been erroneously stated, that the production of staple fiber does not require the accuracy, care and attention in the preparation of the spinning solutions as well as in consecutive operations as rayon yarn.

With more exacting demand on the part of the spinner and weaver, nothing should be neglected which could contribute to better properties in any respect. In the dyeing of spun rayon yarns generally less trouble is experienced than from yarn-rayon due to the fact, that in carding and spinning an extensive mixing of fibers of various production conditions takes place, which is bound to produce more even shades.

Yarn spun from rayon waste is far inferior as to even dyeing, as the waste is not uniform in filament titer and often mixed from various plants, which produce yarn under different methods of operation.

Still behind that of Europe the production of spun rayon yarns in America is through its infancy. The cotton spinner has learned how to spin staple fiber successfully and the weaver and designer has learned how to apply spun rayon yarns for the production of very inter-

esting fabrics, chiefly of novelty character. The wonderful draping qualities of fabrics, containing spun rayon should always guarantee its use for ladies' wear.

Experiments to use spun rayon for any and every purpose are doomed to failure as no fiber can be expected to be equally suitable for all purposes formerly met by various natural fibers and rayon. In many cases spun rayon replaces ordinary rayon yarns to great advantage due to its greater softness, which is inherent even to high-twist crepe yarns. Practically all the efforts made in this country to introduce spun rayon yarns were confined to woven fabrics, very little having been done with knit goods, while these latter fabrics take the bulk of spun rayon yarns in Europe. The fine silky feel makes spun rayon underwear more attractive than that knitted from the smooth rayon yarn, which, always is cooler in feel. All fibers depend for their warmth and heat insulating properties upon the air contained in the yarn. Rayon yarn with its parallel fibers, lacks these air spaces and therefore is cool, while spun rayon shows more irregular arrangement of fibers entrapping air and thus giving insulation.

The standard process of viscose rayon production applies so called mature viscose—a spinning solution, which has been aged for three or more days, giving a cycle of about six to seven days for its preparation. Staple fiber is produced advantageously from so-called immature viscose with a cycle of operations of about 24 hours, which imparts substantial savings and results in a fiber of special properties. Mechanically the process of spinning on reels is more and more replaced by continuous processes, following generally the methods described by the writer in 1921 and later in his process patents. These devices produce staple fiber in an endless rope, which passes through all further processing operations continuously, eliminating all handling and waste, resulting from cutting individual skeins. Such rope of 25,000 or higher denier can either be cut into any desired staple length or may be processed without cutting according to more recent inventions into yarn of excellent uniformity. This method can be adapted to worsted as well as cotton machinery. Yarns obtained by these processes are very uniform and resemble French worsted. A combination of the improved chemical, mechanical and spinning methods results in an enormous saving in cost of yarn production over the customary methods.

It is merely a matter of time that these processes will replace the present methods and reduce the cost for the production of spun rayon yarns in this country, to a level low enough to build up a market for this yarn of an importance equal to that of rayon yarn.

For the last four years the consumption of spun rayon yarn in America has doubled that of the preceding year, an increase only comparable to the development of rayon consumption some years ago. As this development was not impaired in any way by the general economic depression, spun rayon shows an excellent promise for the future. This has been fully recognized by the Japanese interests, who have plans under way to produce staple fiber in the near future at a rate of 70,000 pounds per day. If one European plant has been able to maintain a schedule of production of 33,000 pounds per day, there is no reason conceivable, why the American market should not be able to consume at least 70,000 pounds per day or more in the near future, for which at present no adequate supply in this country is available.

Spun rayon yarns have acquired a high standing in novelty constructions, some of the most successful French constructions using spun rayon yarn in connection with silk, wool or ordinary rayon and its possibilities seem unlimited.—*Rayon Journal*.

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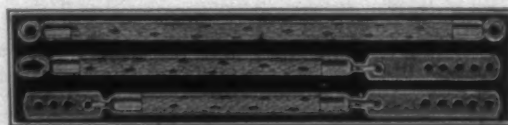
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Southern Textile Bulletin

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PERSONAL NEWS

E. M. Wade is now master mechanic at the Banning Cotton Mills, Banning, Ga.

Paul Tolbert is now grinding cards at the Banning Cotton Mills, Banning, Ga.

G. F. Roseberry has been promoted from second hand to overseer of the finishing room at the Pomona Mills, Greensboro. He has been with the company since 1921.

J. T. Braswell, a graduate of the class of 1933, in the Textile Department of Georgia Tech, is now located with the Callaway Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

J. F. Odom, formerly overseer of carding, Jennings Mill, Lumberton, N. C., has accepted a similar position with American Mills, Bessemer City, N. C.

A. A. Hadodx, formerly of Alexander City, Ala., has become overseer of carding at the Pepperell Manufacturing Company, Opelika, Ala.

Herman Cone, executive of the Cone group of mills, Greensboro, is building a handsome new home in Irving Park, Greensboro.

J. C. Brannon, formerly of the Martha Mills, Thomaston, Ga., has been appointed superintendent of the Banning Cotton Mills, Banning, Ga.

E. J. Walden has been made assistant superintendent of the Banning Cotton Mills, Banning, Ga., having general charge of the second shift.

H. E. Overcash has been promoted to overseer of carding, spinning and spooling on the first shift at the Banning (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

Buck Driver, Dewey Head and J. F. Otwell are now second hands in spinning and spooling on the first shift at the Banning (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

J. A. Davis has been promoted from second hand to overseer in twisting and respooling at the Banning (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

Will Smith, Jack Whitley and Grover Henry have been promoted to second hands in winding and respooling at the Banning (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

David Bass, Tom Reese and John Costley are now second hands in carding at the Banning (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

Raiford Watkins, G. Gladney, Watson Reynolds and Blant Duke are assistants to the master mechanic at the Banning Cotton Mills, Banning, Ga.

J. W. Skipper, Sr., has been transferred from Aliceville Division of Alabama Mills, Inc., to the Jasper Division as overseer of carding and spinning, Jasper, Ala.

L. C. Vincent, recently at Great Falls, S. C., now holds a position with the Hermitage Cotton Mills, Camden, S. C.

T. R. Sosebee, who was formerly superintendent of the Banning Cotton Mills, Banning, Ga., was promoted to general superintendent when the mill recently resumed operations.

Warren L. Pearman has resigned as assistant overseer carding at the Clark Thread Company, Austell, Ga., to become general overseer carding at the Lavonia Manufacturing Company, Lavonia, Ga.

W. H. Rhyne has resigned as night overseer of carding at Pepperell Manufacturing Company, Opelika, Ala., and accepted position as night overseer of carding and spinning at Alabama Mills, Inc., Jasper, Ala.

Duncan A. Mellichamp is with the Clark Thread Company, Austell, Ga., in the Testing Department. He is a graduate of the Textile Department, Georgia Tech, class of 1931, co-operative course.

D. J. Broadhurst, a graduate of the Textile Engineering Department, Georgia Tech, has been made factory engineer, with Gates Rubber Company, Denver, Colo. He was formerly with the experimental and production division of this company.

R. W. Lawson, a recent graduate of the Georgia School of Technology, co-operative textile course, is located with the Chicopee Manufacturing Company, Gainesville, Ga., and J. A. Fife, of the same course, is with the Judson Mills, Greenville, S. C.

I. Robert Thompson, for the past three years with the Martha Mills, Thomaston, Ga., has been transferred to the sales division of the B. F. Goodrich Company, Atlanta, Ga. Mr. Thompson graduated in 1930 at Georgia Tech, completing a co-operative textile course.

R. B. Horsley is now with Stein, Hall & Co., Charlotte, N. C., and Atlanta, Ga. He was formerly superintendent of the West Boylston Manufacturing Company, Montgomery, Ala., and completed a course in the textile engineering department at Georgia Tech.

John S. King has been appointed superintendent of the Easley Cotton Mills No. 1, Easley, S. C., where he succeeds the late John M. Cannon. Mr. King was formerly superintendent of the Woodside Mills, Fountain Inn, S. C.

J. W. Ouzts, who has been conducting a used machinery business under the name of the Hunter Manufacturing Company, has moved his business from Charlotte to Spartanburg, S. C., where he is located at the corner of Choice and Ezell streets.

W. M. Yow is now with the Testing Department of the B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio. He is a graduate of the Textile Department, Georgia School of Technology, class of 1929, and for the past three years has been with the Martha Mills, Thomaston, Ga.

Curran S. Easley, who until recently was chief engineer at the Callaway Mills, LaGrange, Ga., is now sales representative for a number of machinery and supply companies, making headquarters at 300 West Earle street, Greenville. He is handling stokers, exhaust fans, overhead track trolleys, cranes and hoists, and other lines.

Joe H. Thompson, office manager of the Neisler Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C., who was seriously injured in the automobile wreck in Alexandria, Va., in which Mrs. Charles E. Neisler, wife of C. E. Neisler, Jr., president of the Neisler Mills, was killed, is resting comfortably in an Alexandria hospital. Mr. Thompson's injuries consist of a broken leg, a crushed arm, and cuts and bruises about the head.

Jack Harris With Holyoke Belting

Jack Harris, of Spartanburg, S. C., has been appointed Southern sales manager for the Holyoke Belting Company, Holyoke, Mass., well known manufacturers of leather belting. Montgomery & Crawford, Spartanburg, through their mill supply department, will act as exclusive distributors for Holyoke belting in the two Carolinas.

Aldrich Machine is R. I. Humidifying and Ventilating Co.

Aldrich Machine Works, Greenwood, S. C., has been appointed Southern sales representative for the entire South, for the Rhode Island Ventilating and Humidifying Company.

Comer Sees Growers Profiting By Selling Cotton at Net Weight

Birmingham, Ala.—Donald Comer, president of Avondale Mills, has issued a statement recommending to cotton producers that they sell at net weight.

"Some cotton growers believe that by selling cotton on gross weight they make a profit on the bale coverings," said Mr. Comer. "Actually, they receive practically nothing for the bale coverings, since the market price discounts the quantity of tare. When cotton is actually worth 10½ cents a pound net, for example, the grower gets only 10 cents a pound gross.

"The fallacy that tare is sold at cotton prices has tended to prevent establishment of a net weight cotton selling system in this country, and the covering of bales with more satisfactory and lighter weight materials, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

"A survey of cotton tare problems has convinced bureau officials that net-weight trading in cotton would be feasible only if accompanied by some positive provisions for the standardization of bale covering materials.

"Under a system of net-weight trading and standardized tare, marketing agencies no longer would be able to exact a profit by adding patches to cotton bales.

"Instead they would realize advantages in the way of freight savings, the simplification of trading practices, elimination of risks associated with uncertainties as to weight, tare, savings in insurance and in the sales advantage of a neater package.

"Manufacturers would benefit from the proposed change by knowing exact cost of raw material, which irregular weight of tare involves and by reducing waste and damage.

"Economies in marketing of cotton would be reflected, to a certain extent, to growers in the way of increased prices."

Half of Exposition Space Sold

Over half of the available space has already been sold for the 1934 Southern Textile Exposition, which the management expects to make the largest and most successful ever held, it was announced by William G. Sirrine, president.

The Exposition will be held in Textile Hall October 15-20, 1934.

Mr. Sirrine said that whereas in the past the Exposition has catered only to Southern manufacturers and others

interested in the textile industry, the 1934 Exposition will draw many of the New England textile men. Arrangements are already being carried forward for having as many of the New England men as possible at the showing next year.

Space has been selling rapidly for the 1934 Exposition, Mr. Sirrine said. The management has been working on the 1934 showing since the 1932 Exposition and officials have been greatly encouraged by the response to their efforts.

"The 1934 Exposition will undoubtedly be the largest and most successful in the history of Textile Hall," Mr. Sirrine said. "We plan to have a large number of New England textile men here for the Exposition, thus enlarging the scope. The 1934 Exposition will include the whole country.

Mr. Sirrine has sent out a prospectus giving pertinent facts about the Exposition.

Plans for Settling Contracts

A set of principles for settlement of contracts carrying surcharges has been established by the control committee on surcharges of the Wholesale Dry Goods Institute and are recommended for use by wholesalers generally.

The establishment of these principles resulted from expression of a desire for some standardized practice which was voiced at the meeting of wholesalers in Chicago on July 31st and August 1st.

The text of the principles follows:

"1. Orders placed and accepted after May 17, 1933, without a labor clause, should be delivered without a surcharge, regardless of the date of delivery.

"2. Orders placed before May 17th, without a labor clause and for delivery after surcharges became effective, should be subject to a reasonable adjustment, but such adjustment should not impose on the wholesaler more than 50 per cent of the regular surcharge.

"3. Orders taken with or without a labor clause, for delivery on a specified date prior to the date surcharges became effective, should be delivered without a surcharge. Orders taken for delivery during a given month or months should be considered as having been ordered for proration in equal shipments during each week of the month or months.

"4. Orders taken with a labor clause should bear a labor surcharge only if the goods are or were manufactured after the date of the application of a code to a given industry. Such labor surcharge should not be in excess of the increased labor cost, and in no case should the aggregate of contract price and all surcharges and taxes exceed the fair market price at time of shipment. On goods partially manufactured to an industry, the labor surcharge should be prorated.

"5. In case of dispute regarding the amount of NRA surcharges, the manufacturer should deliver the goods to the purchaser and agree to arbitrate the surcharge.

"The control committee on surcharges, which is to be augmented by advisory committees covering specific types of merchandise, comprises J. J. Seaman, of Seaman & Friedman, Wilson Higginbotham, of Higginbotham-Bailey-Logan Company, A. S. Bernard, of Pringle Mills, Harry White, of White & Fitzhugh, W. O. Wandell, of Victoria Wholesalers, L. R. Bagge, of the Independent Wholesale Dry Goods Association, and Fred J. Sklenka. The personnel was chosen as being representative of various divisions of the wholesale industry, both geographically and otherwise.

Recent U. S. Patents in the Textile Industry

(Compiled by Patent and Technical Information Service, 1336 New York Ave. N. W., Washington, D. C.)

Loom for Weaving Oriental Knotted Fabrics. Thomas P. Walsh, Boston, Mass., assignor to the B. H. R. W. Development Company, New York, N. Y. In a loom, means for holding the warp threads; a plurality of yarn supporting fingers arranged in a plurality of groups spaced at intervals transversely across the loom, each finger being formed to guide a plurality of yarn strands; means for operating the fingers of the different groups in different orders; weaving mechanism including a plurality of weaving blocks, equal in number and in operative relation to the finger groups; means for engaging a yarn strand from each group of fingers with its respective weaving block; means for moving the weaving blocks to weave transversely of said warp threads; and means for completing the transverse weaving intermittently progressive.

Automatic Weft Replenishing and Weft Cutting Device for Looms for Weaving. Juan Picanol Camps, Sabadell, Spain. An automatic weft replenishing device for looms for weaving, comprising in combination with the machine frame and the sley, a hammer pivotally mounted on said frame, a bobbin conveyor coacting with said hammer, and means for moving said hammer and said conveyor in

synchronism and imparting to said hammer and said conveyor an individual movement having a horizontal component synchronizing with the horizontal component of the movement of the sley, a weft cutting device, a cutter of said device on said sley, a cutter of said device movable with said conveyor adapted to coact with the cutter on said sley to effect the cut before the spent weft carrier is removed from the shuttle.

Loom Rewarping Attachment, Automatic Warp Tension Plate and Sectional Guide. John Dent, National Military Home, Los Angeles County, Calif. In warp guiding and tension mechanism for warpers, sectional adjustable plates adjustably carried by the warper, warp guides carried by said plates, resilient reed combs secured to said warp guides, and slack elimination means mounted to one of said adjustable plates.

Intermittently Operating Thread Cutting Mechanism. Frederic E. Douglas, Hopedale, Mass, assignor to Draper Corporation, Hopedale, Mass. A thread cutting temple for automatic filling replenishing looms comprising, a temple head, thread cutting mechanism positioned therein, a gravity operated rack adapted when in its lower position to render said thread cutting mechanism inopera-

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tive, means operative upon call for filling replenishing to raise said rack and thereby restore said thread cutting mechanism to operation, and means including a pawl for controlling the downward movement of the said rack.

Rug. Anthony M. Muldoon, Englishtown, N. J. A tufted pile rug woven with three shots of weft comprising two series of stuffer warps extending substantially straight through the fabric in parallel planes, the first shot of weft lying between both stuffer warps, the second shot of weft lying above the stuffer warps, the third shot of weft lying below both stuffer warps, a binder warp interwoven about the three shots of weft and passing across and above the first shot, a second binder warp interwoven about the three shots of weft and passing across and below the first shot of weft, and tufts looped about the first shot of weft having lights positioned between the second and third shots of weft whereby said bights are exposed and the same pattern shows both upon the face and back of the rug.

Apparatus for Dyeing or Otherwise Treating Fabrics. Ethelbert A. Rusden, Nayatt, R. I., assignor to the Textile-Finishing Machinery Company, R. I. An apparatus for treating textile material, comprising a stack for receiving a pile of cloth, a header at the upper end thereof of a size larger than said stack, a liquid-containing chamber, a curved chute communicating with said stack and located in said chamber, means for withdrawing the treating liquor from said chamber and discharging it on the work in said header, and an overflow conduit between said header and chamber.

Cotton Tapes and Ribbonettes

Further evidence of the sustained interest of the cotton textile industry in using more cotton within its own ranks is seen in the rapidly growing acceptance of printed cotton string for the packaging of towels, sheets, blankets, piece goods, bedspreads and other textile products. The cotton manufacturers' adoption of this fancy tying material, which is neither woven nor braided and therefore seldom recognized as made of cotton yarn, is expected to result in a material increase in this year's production.

Cotton tape was first introduced into this country a number of years ago, following the general practice of European stores of making an advertising medium of their tying material. The idea spread among American merchants and all types of retail stores including florists, confectioners, men's and women's apparel shops, and photographers are now large users of these materials. Numbered among other important buyers are meat packers, laundries, tanners, casket manufacturers, and lately textile mills, which have substituted the cotton tape for more expensive ribbons of other fibres.

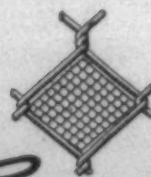
Quite apart from its decorative and advertising values, cotton tape is now employed on a widespread scale by manufacturers of wire cables, largely because of its non-stretch characteristic. In that field it has a definite extra usefulness by the imprint it carries of measured lengths of cable. In addition, each wire of the cable is wrapped in a numbered tape which greatly facilitates the work of locating breaks or other sources of interruption of service of communication lines.

According to the New Uses Section of the Cotton-Textile Institute, the 1933 consumption of this novelty cotton tape and ribbonette in widths of 3/16-inch to 3/4-inch will aggregate close to 003,000 running miles. Approximately 800,000 pounds of cotton yarn ranging from a sturdy medium grade to plied fine counts will be required to take care of the demand.

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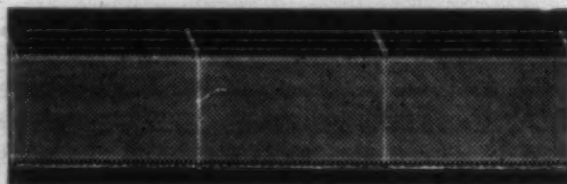
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Contributions on subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

Higher Union Dues

From a stenographic report of a meeting held at the Selma Manufacturing Company, Birmingham, Ala., for the purpose of organizing the employees into a union we note the following statement by Chairman Ike Robinton, a professional organizer:

"The initiation fee is \$1.00; the per capita tax will cost you 20 cents per month."

For a number of years the union initiation fee has been 25 cents and the weekly dues 10 cents, in fact, the United Textile Workers have recently been admitting members without any initiation fee and with the hope of getting 10 cents per week dues.

Now that there is no longer even one cotton mill in New England, of any size, that is unionized, we realize that more money must be collected in the South, for the support of Thos. F. McMahon and his associates, but it appears to us that the cost of being a union member in the South has been raised almost too rapidly.

However, we do not believe that many were added, to the contributors list, at the Birmingham meeting because we note, in stenographic report, the following statement made just as the meeting closed:

Mr. J. I. Newman: Just a word, Brother Robinton. I am very much surprised at the very small crowd we have here from the Selma Manufacturing Company this morning. I didn't come here to speak, but what I am going to say is that these people told me that they would be out here this morning, and they have slacked.

On July 24th in a radio address President Roosevelt said:

The workers of this country have rights under this law which can not be taken from them and nobody will be permitted to whittle them away, but on the other hand no aggression is now necessary to attain those rights.

It is evident that the employees of the Selma

Manufacturing Company took President Roosevelt at his word when he said "no aggression is now necessary."

Mill employees do not have to pay dues to the support of self-appointed saviors in order to obtain their rights.

The American Federation of Labor fought against the minimum wage provision of the NRA because they knew that it would take from them any excuse to foment labor troubles and strikes and thereby remove their chief excuse for collecting dues.

Impartial Teacher?

In an article contributed to a recent issue of the Greensboro Daily Record Prof. Eric E. Ericson of the University of North Carolina said:

The bitter-enders of the capitalist host find themselves in a tough spot; their world has been swept away. Desperate and in wild confusion, they snatch at anything that seems calculated to carry them out of the present death-dealing doldrums into that fair realm where cash-registers ring and bank books show fat balances.

The basic tenets of capitalism is profit-taking, most of our human misery goes back ultimately to that false tenet. The fundamental principle of socialism is use and service, "government ownership of the basic utilities and industries, operated and managed for use, not profit, by efficient boards representing workers, technicians, and the great consuming public."

Professor Ericson is an advocate of "production for use but not for profit," which means that no manufacturing enterprise should be allowed to make a profit or pay dividends to its stockholders.

We would have little interest in what Professor Ericson said if it were not for the fact that several hundred immature young men will sit in his class room this fall and will be influenced by the statements he makes.

Can anyone be so foolish as to believe that a man who openly makes the statements given above, will present both sides impartially to the students who sit in his class room?

If there was a professor who was of the opinion that labor unions were rackets we would not think it right for him to express such idea before his students nor do we believe that a professor who has socialistic ideas should be allowed to take advantage of his position.

If Professor Ericson wished to hire a hall in Greensboro and, in a lecture, advocate socialism and "production for use but not for profit" we feel that he would have a right to do so and that there should be no interference.

The people of North Carolina, who do not believe in socialism, pay taxes for the support of the University and Professor Ericson draws his monthly salary from such fund.

Freedom of speech can not be stretched to permit Professor Ericson to use his class rooms to instill socialistic ideas in the minds of immature young men.

No professor could write the statements quoted above and then be depended upon to give both sides, impartially, to his students.

Labor and Profits

(Editorial of B. C. Forbes in Forbes Magazine)

By venturing to suggest that some consideration should be given by the NRA to the not unimportant matter of profits, the writer has brought on his head the ridicule of the American Federation of Labor.

To it, the idea of profits, of wages for capital, is—pooh! If the NRA inflicts nothing but losses on industry and business, what of it? Only a blind worshipper of mammon—or an idiot—would be foolish enough, wicked enough, childish enough, to argue that it made one hoot of difference whether industry and business proved able to make ends meet or were forced into bankruptcy.

With all due respect to this Labor argument, it *does* matter whether NRA results in the earning of reasonable profits or strews the country with nothing but losses. Unless industry can earn enough money to meet the wages prescribed and all other costs, including burdensome taxation, the nation inevitably will face another upheaval, the consequences of which one cannot contemplate without shuddering.

This writer feels so profoundly that NRA must be *made* to work out that he cannot, in conscience, refrain from publicly drawing attention to what he regards as possible pitfalls, no matter how ungracious may be the role of critic at this high moment of popular acclaim and official hallyhoo.

Unless industry can live, the NRA cannot live.

The issue confronting America is so momentous, so appalling, that no responsible citizen, certainly no conscientious writer, should shirk the unpleasant and unpopular duty of speaking out sincerely and frankly.

The hour is here for subordinating partisanship to patriotism, for giving thought to national prosperity rather than to any one class or clique.

The response by employers to NRA has been, on the whole, extraordinarily laudable. Almost every employer has readily shouldered sacrifices—even as have millions of workers all through the gruelling depression.

Industry cannot be terrorized into prosperity. Prosperity can be re-won only by all-round co-operation.

It should be possible to attain and achieve this. It should be attained and achieved.

A Phophetic Song

We never did take much stock in prophecies, but once in a while we run across something that almost makes us change our minds.

For instance, a good many years ago, when vaudeville was at its peak, one of the most popular songs in the country had a couple of lines in its chorus which ran like this:

*Mister Johnson turn me loose,
'Cause I got a good excuse."*

We can't recall who wrote the song, but he turned out to be a real prophet. The chances are, however, that he did not have the slightest idea that he was writing what may this year become the theme song of American industry.

Mister (Gen. Hugh S.) Johnson has already served notice that it won't be long now until he gets after the "cheaters." And from what our spies in Washington report, people who have been thinking that the Blue Eagle is just something to put in the window while they just keep "chiseling" along had better begin to "get a good excuse." They'll need it.

Public Enemy No. 1

Prof. Walter A. Maier, of the Concordia Lutheran Seminary, St. Louis, Mo., said in a recent address:

I nominate as America's public enemy number one, the notorious faith wrecker who sits high in the council of academic distinction, scoffs at religion, denies the existence of God, and exterminates the spiritual life of the nation's youth and flower—the infidel teacher who receives popular plaudits and high salary, often paid by tax levies, for his cut-throat attacks on Christianity.

The University professor who takes the pay of Christian endowments and of church-going taxpayers and then, 'a la Machiavelli,' poisons the brain and the heart and soul of his students, is guilty of a crime a hundred times more treacherous than the bloody massacres by wanton gangsters."

Retail Trade

The immediate future of the cotton textile industry, in fact, the success of the NRA, depends upon retail buying.

Fortunately, reports from every section of the country say that retail buying is upon a very satisfactory basis and is steadily increasing.

There is no buyers' panic and there will be none, but if present indications are realized, there will be a satisfactory volume of business for cotton mills.



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MILL NEWS ITEMS

MURFREESBORO, TENN.—Welwood Rayon Mills, Inc., Murfreesboro, has been granted a charter by Ernest N. Haston, Secretary of State, at Nashville, capitalized at \$25,000, and 1,000 shares of no par value stock, with Frank Davenport, Jacob Leutert, and Adolph Finkensieper, incorporators.

KANNAPOLIS, N. C.—The board of directors of Cannon Mills Company, at a special meeting, declared a regular dividend of 25 cents and an extra dividend of 10 cents per share, payable September 30th to stock of record September 18th.

BURLINGTON, N. C.—Southern Dyers, Inc., with principal office at Burlington, has filed a certificate of incorporation with Stacy W. Wade, Secretary of State, at Raleigh, to carry on the business of textile dyers. Incorporators are W. S. Coulter, Eva Burke Clapp and Ruth Perry Handley of Burlington. Authorized capital stock \$100,000.

SOUTH GASTONIA, N. C.—Following a brief period of curtailed operation attributed to adjustments and getting started right on the new program, the Hanover Mills, No. 1, No. 2 and No. 3, are again operating on a full time schedule with two eight-hour shifts. Several other mills in this section of the city have found it necessary to curtail to some extent for the same reasons, and also attributed to the conditions in the markets.

BELMONT, N. C.—The stockholders of Piedmont Processing Company held their annual meeting Wednesday here at the offices of the company. The directors and stockholders were pleased with the report, which made a good showing, considering the depressed state of business. This company dyes and bleaches cotton yarns, and ran this past year almost continuously, running when many of the spinning mills were closed.

The officers and directors were re-elected, as follows: B. E. Geer, of Greenville, S. C., president.

REIDSVILLE, N. C.—Nearly 300 additional men and women have been furnished employment in the textile mills at Fieldale as the result of the NRA code being put into effect by the Marshall Field Company of Chicago, owners of the local industries. A 60 per cent increase in the weekly pay roll of employees has also been made. Employees in the Fieldale Mills total over 900, whereas 60 days ago the number was only about 600. The weekly payroll has been increased from \$8,500 to \$13,000. Two working shifts are now employed, each eight hours.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—W. B. Lawson, secretary and assistant treasurer of Pacolet Mills, said the mill will be closed this week.

Notice of closing, he said, was posted when it appeared the mill would fill its orders during the slack August market when cloth sales dropped to a low point. The mill, he said, does not see its way clear to manufacture unsold stocks of goods for its own warehouses under conditions which would make it necessary for the mill to pay the 4 cents a pound processing tax.

He said he hoped the mill would be able to open next week, but that the reopening would depend on market conditions.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

KNOXVILLE, TENN.—It was predicted this week by the local offices of the Goodall Company that a gradually increasing pay roll reaching approximately 1,200 operatives would be in effect by the first of the year. Pending the installation of equipment in the big building leased from the Brookside Mills, the company has shut down all manufacturing operations for a few days. Manufacturing operations in the new plant will begin September 5th. All the 450 employees now with the company will resume work at the Brookside plant and the employment list will be gradually increased during the fall months and December. The 1,200 operatives expected to be on the pay rolls by January 1st will probably be the maximum until the Goodall operations in their new plant are started.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—Because of an accumulation of goods and a lack of orders, the three textile plants of the Monarch Mills in Union County closed for four days this week.

Officials indicated that the shutdown would be only temporary if an expected improvement in demand for goods materializes. The closing will throw approximately 1,200 workers into temporary idleness.

There is more talk of curtailment in the Piedmont section than at any time in the last six or eight months. Mills have managed to run fairly steady since March and April, but the lack of goods and serious situation that is anticipated in the next week or two because of the processing tax indicates that operation may be seriously impaired. One leading mill official of the area expressed belief that the Government will offer some relief.

MOUNT HOLLY, N. C.—Carolina Dyeing & Winding, Inc., has completed organization and has begun operation of the plant of the former Carolina Dyeing & Winding Co., which it succeeds. Paul Stevens, who has been receiver for the old company, will cease to function in that capacity as soon as the details of clearing up old obligations incurred in his name are completed. All general trade creditors of the old company have been paid 100 per cent on their claims.

Edwin F. James, founder of the original company, will continue as president of the new company, with Mr. Stevens as treasurer. Mr. James states that through an arrangement with the Franklin Rayon Corporation, the new corporation has the largest net current working capital in its history and is able to render excellent service to its customers and is also enabled to establish all necessary credit in purchasing. The plant specializes in dyeing and processing rayon yarns.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The South Carolina Supreme Court has reversed a court order permitting the municipality of Rock Hill, S. C., to join as defendant in the suit of Levy Deas against the Rock Hill Printing & Finishing Co. and its manager, Archie O. Joslin. Deas sued for damages allegedly done his lands by the discharge of chemical matter from the finishing plant into Fishing Creek through the city sewerage system. Lawyers for the industry obtained an order in the Court of Common Pleas of York County allowing Rock Hill to make the defense in the case. They said the plant had a contract with the city under which the plant would not be liable for damages such as those demanded by Deas. The court, in an opinion by Associate Justice M. L. Bonham, held, how-

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MILL NEWS ITEMS

ever, that the finishing company and Deas should settle the issue "without injecting into the case the power and weight of the influence of the city against the plaintiff." Associate Justice Jesse F. Carter wrote a dissenting opinion.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Hudson Silk Hosiery Mills have begun construction of an addition to provide 32,000 square feet of floor space to its plant on North Brevard street. It will cost about \$30,000. The company has not announced what additional equipment will be installed in the new building.

CALHOUN FALLS, S. C.—Calhoun Mills closed down Friday night and machinery remained idle throughout this entire week.

The mills expect to resume Monday, September 11th, but until then the 500 persons employed in the manufacture of print cloths will be idle.

Lack of orders forced the curtailment, Mr. Gossett said, causing the shutting down of the mill, which has 22,000 spindles and 1,000 Draper looms. Mr. Gossett declared that "we do not wish to assume the financial risk of continued operation with goods accumulating in the absence of orders." No other mills in the Gossett chain are affected.

Three of the Monarch Mills at Union are idle, but will resume work, it is understood, in two or three days now. Union Bleachery of Greenville continues to curtail, operating only two or three days a week, or as orders demand. There is talk of curtailment in other mills of the Piedmont section.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—A. B. Craig, director of the property tax division of the State Tax Commission, said total assessed values of textile mill property in South Carolina decreased slightly this year.

While the total tax valuation upon mills declined from \$67,445,590 in 1932 to approximately \$66,750,000 for 1933, assessment figures for Greenville, Greenwood and York Counties increased.

Cotton mills in Greenville County carried the highest total assessment of any county in the State, \$11,581,705, Craig said. The 1932 figure was \$11,542,575.

Greenwood mill assessments rose from \$3,425,815 to \$3,673,290, and York County valuations were increased from \$3,039,860 to \$3,133,355.

Craig said the assessments were forwarded county auditors for them to fix local levies. Mill taxes are payable between September 15th and December 31st for 1933.

OBITUARY

GEORGE H. O'LEARY

York, S. C.—George H. O'Leary, 89, former prominent textile executive, died at his home here Sunday. The funeral services were conducted from the First Presbyterian Church at York, and the interment was made in Rose Hill cemetery. Mr. O'Leary had large cotton mill interests, and for many years was president of the Clover Manufacturing Company of Clover, S. C., and the Travora Mill of York.

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

Where a — appears opposite a name it indicates that the advertisement does not appear in this issue.

	Page		Page
Abbott Machine Co. —A—	—	Keever Starch Co. —K—	—
Akron Belting Co. —	—	Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc. —L—	—
Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co. —	—	McCord, H. M. —M—	21
American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp. —	—	Manhattan Rubber Mfg. Div. of Raybestos Man-	—
Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc. —	—	hattan, Inc., The	—
Ashworth Bros. —	—	Marston, Jno. P. Co. —	—
Associated Business Papers, Inc. —	—	Mauney Steel Co. —	—
Babbitt Bros. —B—	—	Marrow Machine Co. —	—
Bailey Meter Co. —	18	National Aniline & Chemical Co. —N—	—
Bailey, Joshua L. & Co. —	20	National Oil Products Co. —	—
Barber-Colman Co. —	—	National Ring Traveler Co. —	21
Barkley Machine Works —	—	Neumann, R. & Co. —	—
Borne, Scrymser Co. —	—	N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co. —	—
Butterworth, H. W. & Sons Co. —	—	Onyx Oil & Chemical Co. —O—	17
Campbell, John & Co. —	—	Orkin Exterminating Co. —	18
Carolina Steel & Iron Co. —	—	Parks-Cramer Co. —P—	—
Charlotte Chemical Laboratories, Inc. —	9	Pesch, D. W. —	—
Charlotte Rawhide Mfg. Co. —	—	Perkins, B. F. & Son, Inc. —	—
Ciba Co., Inc. —	—	Philadelphia Belting Co. —	—
Clark Publishing Co. —	28	Powers Regulator Co. —	—
Clinton Corn Syrup Refining Co. —	37	Precision Gear & Machine Co. —	—
Corn Products Refining Co. —	23	Propellair, Inc. —	—
Cotton-Textile Institute, The —	—	Rhodes, J. E. & Sons —R—	—
Crompton & Knowles Loom Works —	—	Rice Dobby Chain Co. —	9
Curran & Barry —	20	Robinson, Wm. C. & Son Co. —	20
Dary Ring Traveler Co. —	18	Rome Soap Mfg. Co. —	—
Deering, Milliken & Co., Inc. —	20	Roy, B. S. & Son —	17
Dillard Paper Co. —	21	Royle, John & Sons —S—	—
Dixon Lubricating Saddle Co. —	—	Saco-Lowell Shops —	—
Draper Corporation —	1	Schachner Leather & Belting Co. —	—
Dronfield Bros. —	—	Seydel-Woolley Co. —	27
DuPont de Nemours, E. I. & Co. —	—	Simp-Eastwood Corp. —	—
DuPont Rayon Co. —	—	Sirrine, J. E. & Co. —	—
Durene Association —	—	Sonoco Products —	—
Eaton, Paul B. —E—	19	Southern Ry. —	—
Eclipse Textile Devices, Inc. —	—	Southern Spindle & Flyer Co. —	—
Emmons Loom Harness Co. —	—	Stanley Works —	28
Enka, American —F—	—	Steel Heddle Mfg. Co. —	—
Fidelity Machine Co. —	—	Stein, Hall & Co. —	—
Firth-Smith Co. —	—	Stevens, J. P. & Co., Inc. —	20
Ford, The J. B. Co. —	—	Stewart Iron Works Co. —	13
Foster Machine Co. —	—	Stone, Chas. H. —T—	—
Benjamin Franklin Hotel —	9	Terrell Machine Co. —	—
Franklin Process Co. —G—	—	Texas Co., The —	—
Garland Mfg. Co. —	18	Textile Finishing Machinery Co. —	—
Gastonia Brush Co. —	—	U. S. Bobbin & Shuttle Co. —U—	—
General Dyestuff Corp. —	—	U. S. Ring Traveler Co. —	—
General Electric Co. —	—	Union Storage & Warehouse Co. —	—
General Electric Vapor Lamp Co. —	—	Universal Winding Co. —V—	—
Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. —	2	Veeder-Root, Inc. —	12
Governor Clinton Hotel —	—	Victor Ring Traveler Co. —	—
Grafton & Knight Co. —	—	Viscose Co. —	—
Hart Products Corp. —H—	—	WAK, Inc. —W—	—
H & B American Machine Co. —	—	Washburn Printing Co. —	26
Hermas Machine Co. —	—	Wellington, Sears & Co. —	—
Houghton, E. F. & Co. —	—	Whitin Machine Works —	—
Howard Bros. Mfg. Co. —	—	Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co. —	27
Hunt, Rodney Machine Co. —	—	Wolf, Jacques & Co. —	27
Hygrolit, Inc. —J—	—		
Jacobs, E. H. Mfg. Co., Inc. —	—		
Jacobs Graphic Arts Co. —	16		
Johnson, Chas. B. —	—		

Print Cloths More Active

Woodward-Baldwin & Co. reports: "There was more activity in the gray cloth market last week.

"On Monday all mills resumed quoting prices on print cloths and broadcloths, some being willing to sell for delivery throughout the balance of the year, others not beyond September. Initial sales were at about last week's levels. As the week progressed some sellers could not resist the temptation to accept bids slightly under general market, and prices naturally receded, the close being off about $\frac{3}{8}$ cent a yard on all styles in both decisions. A fairly substantial

business was placed on printed cloths, but broadcloths moved only moderately.

"There was only a limited demand throughout the week for either narrow sheetings or drills."

Victor-Monaghan Company

A net profit of \$380,635, after depreciation and interest, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1933, is shown by the Victor-Monaghan Company, Greenville, S. C., as compared with a net profit of \$146,946 in the preceding 12-month period. After deducting a \$7,671 reserve for 1933 income taxes and \$45,309 paid for 7 per cent

preferred dividends, there was left \$6.79 a share for common, compared with \$2 per share in 1932. A dividend of \$1 on common payable September 1st is the first since June, 1930. The 7 per cent basis on the preferred has been maintained without interruption since it was issued.

Victor-Monaghan's manufacturing profit was \$497,037 in the year just ended, against \$245,988 a year previous. Other income totalled \$8,519, against \$8,970. Interest charges amounted to \$19,787 against \$20,513, while depreciation in the year just closed totalled \$105,134, as compared with \$87,500 a year previous. Surplus of the company increased to \$865,852 from \$536,017, as at June 30, 1932. Besides the \$380,635 profit credited to this account there was also a credit of \$2,181, representing discount on preferred stock retired. Surplus charges included the preferred dividends of \$45,309 and tax reserve of \$7,671.

Cotton Plants As Flowers

Raleigh, N. C.—Hastening into Harnett County for 5,000 sprigs of growing cotton bolls, Graham McLeod and Edwin B. Mann are preparing to supply a demand created in New York by Neal Paris and Henry Dalton for potted cotton to be used as decorations in Northern homes.

A sales experiment with a limited number proved that the novelty would click, and the young North Carolinians are looking forward to reap a financial harvest from their scheme.

"Send all the cotton you can get," was the word received from Dalton.

He and Paris, who are working in New York, will be on the receiving end. McLeod and Mann will ship the sprigs in waxed paper as fast as they are wanted. The sprigs will be transplanted in flower pots and sold for a dime and up.

The firm of Paris, McLeod, Mann and Dalton hope to introduce in many Northern homes their growing exhibits of what cotton in the boll really looks like.

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COTTON GOODS

New York.—While sales of cotton goods were estimated to be under the average of production for the week, some improvement was noted in demand and the sales for the week were somewhat above those of the preceding week. A decline in price was noted on print cloths and carded broadcloths and on some lines of plain combed yarn goods. The uncertainty among buyers over the general price situation and of any possible change in the processing tax were among the factors that limited demand. Some of the larger wholesale and mail order houses were in the market to fill in their dwindling stocks.

A general view of the market situation here is that the trade must await more definite developments in the retail trade before large buying is again resumed. If retail trade makes steady gains under the NRA it is expected that a strong seasonal demand for cotton goods will develop within a short time.

There was renewed talk of curtailment this week as more mills ran out of orders and went on reduced hours rather than accumulate stocks under present conditions.

The trading in fancy goods which had been gaining in volume for some time ran into very sizable yardage and included a wide variety of weaves. There seemed to be distinct types of inquiry, that for fine quality goods, ranging in the gray from 28c to 35c a yard for the better class markets, and that for volume consumption, which covered chiefly goods prices in the gray at from 15c to 18c a yard. The yardage on the latter type of goods has naturally run much higher than that for the quality markets, but even on the higher pricer goods some very substantial business has been placed. Although converters have delayed their openings until after retailers have had an opportunity to get clear of their computations on floor stock taxes, which are payable by retailers on stocks as of Monday, most converters are confident that there is to be good demand for cotton fancies, and are preparing to take full advantage of the demand.

Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	5¼
Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	5
Gray goods, 38½-in., 64x60s	6¾
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	9½
Gray goods, 38-in., 68x72s	7½
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	10½
Brown sheetings, standard	11¼
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	8½
Tickings, 8-ounce	20
Denims	17
Dress gingham	15
Standard prints	7¾
Staple gingham	9



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YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—Lower prices were noted in the yarn market last week, reduced prices being more apparent on the coarser counts. On the other hand, some sale yarn spinners were making more determined efforts to keep prices from further recessions. The trade here seems to think that concessions now being granted will soon be wiped out and that prices will advance under fall buying.

It is reported here this week that many spinners have not arrived at a clear-cut basis for their new costs and that a certain amount of price irregularity will prevail until present costs are more accurately determined. It is believed that the new lists laid down by the joint committee of the Graded Yarn Spinners and Yarn Merchants Association as fair prices for the various counts, will come in for a real test within the next several weeks. Buyers agree that the market will reach a much sounder basis if the spinners and merchants are successful in getting their code of fair practices and fair prices in operation.

While there are carded and combed yarn producers sold ahead until late this year these are specialty mills and the average spinner will begin to need new orders early in September, and manufacturers here assert this will prove whether current quotations can be maintained. Current hand-to-mouth purchasing is attributed to this feeling among consumers, although spinners say that when manufacturers begin to book more normal fall orders larger yarn contracts will logically follow.

There continued the influence of the sellers, usually commission houses, who were taking profits or otherwise disposing of part of their immediate holdings. Concessions have become smaller and the poundage offered through such quarters is less noticeable than was the case up to fairly recently.

Firmer prices are generally expected this week.

Southern Single Warps		16s	33%
8s	31 1/2	18s	34 1/2
10s	32 - 32 1/2	20s	35 -
12s	33 -	22s	36 -
14s	33 - 33 1/2	24s	37 1/2
16s	33 1/2	26s	40 - 40 1/2
20s	35 - 35 1/2	30s	42 - 43
24s	38 -	Carpet and Upholstery Yarns	
26s	40 1/2	in Skeins	
30s	42 -	8s, 3-4 ply, tinged	-30
Southern Single Skeins		8s, 3-4 ply, tinged	28 -29
10s	31 1/2 - 32	10s and 12s, 3 and 4-	
12s	32 1/2 - 33	ply hard white yarn	
14s	33 - 33 1/2	tubes and skeins	32 -33
16s	33 1/2	Southern Two-Ply Mercerizing	
20s	35 - 35 1/2	Twist Combed Peeler	
24s	37 1/2 -	12s	44 -45
26s	39 -	20s	46 -47
30s	42 -	26s	48 -49
Southern Two-Ply Skeins and		30s	50 -52
Tubes		40s	57 -58
8s	31 1/2 -	50s	62 -64
12s	32 1/2 -	60s	70 -75
14s	33 1/2 -	70s	81 -86
16s	35 1/2 -	80s	93 -98
20s	34 1/2 -35	Single Combed Peeler Yarn on	
24s	38 -39	Cones	
26s	40 1/2 -41	18s	44 -45
30s	42 -	24s	46 -48
Southern Two-Ply Warps		30s	49 -50
8s	32 -	38s	53 -55
10s	32 1/2 -	40s	56 -57
12s	33 -	50s	61 -63
14s	33 - 33 1/2	60s	68 -70
16s	34 -35	70s	79 -81
20s	35 -36	80s	91 -94
24s	37 -37 1/2	Two-Ply Mercerized in Cones	
26s	40 -41	30s	65 -
30s	41 -42	40s	70 -
40s ex.	55 -56	50s	77 -
50s	67 -	60s	86 -
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Akron Belting Co., Akron, O. Sou. Rep.: L. L. Haskins, Greenville, S. C.; L. F. Moore, Memphis, Tenn.

American Cyanamid & Chemical Corp., 535 Fifth Ave., New York City. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 301 E. 7th St., Charlotte, N. C.; Paul Haddock, Sou. Mgr.

American Enka Corp., 271 Church St., New York City. Sou. Rep.: R. J. Mebane, Asheville, N. C.

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office: Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; R. E. Buck, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: Harold T. Buck, 511 Pershing Point Apts., Atlanta, Ga.; Frank W. Johnson, P. O. Box 1354, Greensboro, N. C.; R. A. Singleton, 2016 Cockrell Ave., Dallas, Tex.; R. E. Buck, Jr., 216 Tindal Ave., Greenville, S. C.

Ashworth Bros., Inc., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Offices: 44-A Norwood Place, Greenville, S. C.; 215 Central Ave., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; Texas Rep.: Textile Supply Co., Dallas, Tex.

Barber-Colman Co., Rockford, Ill. Sou. Office: 31 W. McBee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. H. Spencer, Mgr.

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Brown Co., David, Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Reps.: Ralph Gossett, Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Belton C. Plowden, Griffin, Ga.; Gastonia Mill Supply Co., Gastonia, N. C.; Russell A. Singleton, Dallas, Tex.

Butterworth & Sons Co., H. W., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office: Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; J. Hill Zahn, Mgr.

Campbell & Co., John, 75 Hudson St., New York City. Sou. Reps.: M. L. Kirby, P. O. Box 432, West Point, Ga.; Mike A. Stough, P. O. Box 701, Charlotte, N. C.; A. Max Browning, Hillsboro, N. C.

Carolina Steel & Iron Co., Greensboro, N. C.

Charlotte Chemical Laboratories, Inc., Charlotte, N. C. A. Mangum Webb, Sec.-Treas.

Chicago Rawhide Mfg. Co., 1267-1301 Elston Ave., Chicago, Ill. Sou. Rep.: J. C. Duckworth, Greenville, S. C.

Ciba Co., Inc., Greenwich and Morton St., New York City. Sou. Offices: 519 E. Washington St., Greensboro, N. C.; Greenville, S. C.

Clinton Corn Syrup Refining Co., Clinton, Iowa. Sou. Reps.: J. W. Pope, Box 490, Atlanta, Ga.; Luther Knowles, Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.

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Dary Ring Traveler Co., Taunton, Mass. Sou. Rep.: John E. Humphries, P. O. Box 843, Greenville, S. C.; Chas. L. Ashley, P. O. Box 720, Atlanta, Ga.

Dillard Paper Co., Greensboro, N. C. Sou. Reps.: E. B. Spencer, Box 1281, Charlotte, N. C.; R. B. Embree, Lynchburg, Va.; C. G. Brown, Lynchburg, Va.; K. E. Goudy, Greensboro, N. C.

Draper Corporation, Hopedale, Mass. Sou. Rep.: E. N. Darrin, Vice-Pres.; Sou. Offices and Warehouses, 243 Forsyth St., S. W., Atlanta, Ga.; W. M. Mitchell; Spartanburg, S. C.; Clare H. Draper, Jr.

Du Pont de Nemours & Co., E. I., Wilmington, Del. Sou. Office, 302 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; John L. Dabbs, Mgr. Sou. Warehouses: 302 W. First St., Char-

lotte, N. C. Wm. P. Crayton, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: D. C. Newnan, L. E. Green, H. B. Constable, Charlotte Office; J. D. Sandridge, 1021 Jefferson St. Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; B. R. Dabbs, 715 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; W. R. Ivey, 111 Mills Ave., Greenville, S. C.; J. M. Howard, 135 S. Spring St., Concord, N. C.; W. F. Crayton, Ralston Hotel, Columbus, Ga.; J. A. Franklin, Augusta, Ga.; R. M. Covington, 715 Provident Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Eaton, Paul B., 218 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

Eclipse Textile Devices, Elmira, N. Y. Sou. Reps.: Eclipse Textile Devices Co., care Pelham Mills, Pelham, S. C.; Eclipse Textile Devices Co., care Bladenboro Cotton Co., Bladenboro, N. C.

Emmons Loom Harness Co., Lawrence, Mass. Sou. Rep.: George F. Bahan, P. O. Box 581, Charlotte, N. C.

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Hermas Machine Co., Hawthorne, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., P. O. Box 520, Charlotte, N. C.

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Johnson, Chas. B., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Keever Starch Co., Columbus, O. Sou. Office: 1200 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Daniel H. Wallace, Sou. Agent, Sou. Warehouses: Greenville, S. C.; Charlotte, N. C.; Burlington, N. C. Sou. Rep.: Claude B. Iler, P. O. Box 1883, Greenville, S. C.; Luke J. Castile, 2121 Dartmouth Place, Charlotte, N. C.; F. M. Wallace, 2027 Morris Ave., Birmingham, Ala.

Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc., 100 E. 42nd St., New York City. Sou. Office: Montgomery Bldg., Spartanburg, S. C.; R. E. Barnwell, Vice-Pres.

Marston Co., John P., 247 Atlantic Ave., Boston, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Frank G. North, Inc., P. O. Box 844, Atlanta, Ga.

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National Aniline & Chemical Co., Inc., 40 Rector St., New York City, Sou. Office and Warehouse: 201 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C.; Julian T. Chase, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: Dyer S. Moss, A. R. Akerstrom, W. L. Barker, C. E. Blakely, Charlotte Office; James I. White, American Savgs. Bk. Bldg., Atlanta, Ga.; H. A. Rodgers, 910 James Bldg., Chattanooga, Tenn.; J. K. Shuford, Jefferson Std. Life Bldg., Greensboro, N. C.; E. L. Pemberton, 242 Dick St., Fayetteville, N. C.

National Oil Products Co., Harrison, N. J. Sou. Reps.: R. B. MacIntyre, Hotel Charlotte, Charlotte, N. C.; G. H. Small, 310 Sixth St., N. E., Atlanta, Ga. Warehouse, Chattanooga, Tenn.

National Ring Traveler Co., 257 W. Exchange St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 131 W. First St., Charlotte, N. C. Sou. Agt., C. D. Taylor, Gaffney, S. C. Sou. Reps.: L. E. Taylor, Box 275, Atlanta, Ga.; Otto Pratt, Gaffney, S. C.; H. L. Lanier, Shawmut, Ala.

Neumann & Co., R., Hoboken, N. J. Direct Factory Rep.: Pearse Slaughter Belting Co., Greenville, S. C.

N. Y. & N. J. Lubricant Co., 292 Madison Ave., New York City, Sou. Office: 601 Kingston Ave., Charlotte, N. C. Lewis W. Thomason, Sou. Dist. Mgr. Sou. Warehouses: Charlotte, N. C.; Spartanburg, S. C.; New Orleans, La.; Atlanta, Ga.; Greenville, S. C.

Onyx Oil & Chemical Co., Jersey City, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Edwin W. Klump, 1716 Garden Terrace, Charlotte, N. C.

Perkins & Son, Inc., B. F., Holyoke, Mass.

Philadelphia Belting Co., High Point, N. C.; E. J. Payne, Mgr.

Rhoads & Sons, J. E., 35 N. Sixth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Factory and Tannery, Wilmington, Del.; Atlanta Store, C. R. Mitchell, Mgr.

Robinson & Son Co., Wm. C., Dock and Caroline Sts., Baltimore, Md. Sou. Office: Charlotte, N. C.; B. D. Heath, Mgr. Reps.: Ben F. Houston, Charlotte, N. C.; Fred W. Smith, Charlotte, N. C.; C. M. Greene, 1101 W. Market St., Greensboro, N. C.; H. J. Gregory, Charlotte, N. C.

Saco-Lowell Shops, 147 Milk St., Boston, Mass. Sou. Office and Repair Depot: Charlotte, N. C.; Walter W. Gayle, Sou. Agent; Branch Sou. Offices: Atlanta, Ga. John L. Graves, Mgr.; Spartanburg, S. C.; H. P. Worth, Mgr.

Seydel-Woolley Co., 748 Rice St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.

Sipp-Eastwood Corp., Paterson, N. J. Sou. Rep.: Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Sirrine & Co., J. E., Greenville, S. C.

Sonoco Products Co., Hartsville, S. C.

Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Stanley Works, The, New Britain, Conn. Sou. Office and Warehouse: 552 Murphy Ave., S. W. Atlanta, Ga.; H. C. Jones, Mgr.; Sou. Reps.: Horace E. Black, P. O. Box 424, Charlotte, N. C.

Steel Heddle Mfg. Co., 2100 W. Allegheny Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. Sou. Office and Plant: 621 E. Mcbee Ave., Greenville, S. C.; H. E. Littlejohn, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: W. O. Jones and C. W. Cain, Greenville Office.

Stein, Hall & Co., Inc., 285 Madison Ave., New York City, Sou. Office: Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Ira L. Griffin, Mgr.

Stewart Iron Works, Cincinnati, O. Sales Reps.: Jasper C. Hutto, 111 Latta Arcade, Charlotte, N. C.; Peterson-Stewart Fence Construction Co., 241 Liberty St., Spartanburg, S. C.

Terrell Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C.; E. A. Terrell, Pres. and Mgr.

Textile-Finishing Machinery Co., The, Providence, R. I. Sou. Office: 909 Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; H. G. Mayer, Mgr.

U S Bobbin & Shuttle Co., Manchester, N. H. Sou. Plants: Monticello, Ga. (Jordan Div.); Greenville, S. C.; Johnson City, Tenn. Sou. Reps.: L. K. Jordan, Sales Mgr., Monticello, Ga.

Universal Winding Co., Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices: Charlotte, N. C.; Atlanta, Ga.

U. S. Ring Traveler Co., 159 Aborn St., Providence, R. I. Sou. Reps.: William W. Vaughan, P. O. Box 792, Greenville, S. C.; Oliver B. Land, P. O. Box 158, Athens, Ga.

Veeder-Root Co., Inc., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Office: Room 1401 Woodside Bldg., Greenville, S. C.; Edwin Howard, Sou. Sales Mgr.

Victor Ring Traveler Co., Providence, R. I. Sou. Offices and Warehouses: 615 Third National Bank Bldg., Gastonia, N. C.; A. B. Carter, Mgr.; 520 Angler Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.; B. F. Barnes, Mgr. Sou. Reps.: B. F. Barnes, Jr., Atlanta Office; A. D. Carter and N. H. Thomas, Gastonia Office.

Viscose Co., Johnston Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; Harry L. Dalton, Mgr.

WAK, Inc., Charlotte, N. C. W. A. Kennedy, Pres.; F. W. Warrington, field manager.

Whitin Machine Works, Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Offices: Whitin Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.; W. H. Porcher and R. L. Dalton, Mgrs.; 1317 Healey Bldg., Atlanta, Ga. Sou. Reps.: M. P. Thomas, Charlotte Office; I. D. Wingo and M. J. Bentley, Atlanta Office.

Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co., Whitinsville, Mass. Sou. Rep.: Webb Durham, 2029 East Fifth St., Charlotte, N. C.

Whitney Mfg. Co., Hartford, Conn. Sou. Rep.: Precision Gear & Machine Co., Charlotte, N. C.

Wolf, Jacques & Co., Passaic, N. J. Sou. Reps.: C. R. Bruning, 1202 W. Market St., Greensboro, N. C.; Walter A. Wood Supply Co., 4517 Rossville Blvd., Chattanooga, Tenn.

Anti-Crease Cloths Are Successful

Manchester, Eng.—The orders for anti-crease cotton and rayon goods have been far in excess of anticipations, according to Kenneth Lee, chairman of Tootal Broadhurst Lee Co., Ltd., who put these fabrics on the market, the result of fourteen years of research work.

He told the annual meeting of stockholders that work of the research department had been concerned mainly with its anti-crease invention during the year, the scientific staff studying its effect not only on cotton and rayon, but also its application to fibers like linen and wool. During the year they had arranged for the anti-crease process to be worked on a license basis in several foreign countries and two dominions, and they were busy negotiating further licenses for other countries.

Reporting a profit of 119,448 pounds for the past year—35,082 more than in 1931-1932—Mr. Lee said the mills had been better employed than for some years. They were looking forward to the anti-crease invention proving a source of income in the future.

U. S. and Foreign Cotton

Foreign countries have materially increased their consumption of American cotton relatively to their use of foreign growths during the past two seasons, the New York Cotton Exchange reports. American cotton constituted 43.7 per cent of total foreign consumption of all growths in the 1932-33 season, according to data compiled by the New York Cotton Exchange Service, compared with 42.8 per cent in the 1932-32 season and 35.3 per cent in the 1930-31 season. From 1930-31 to 1932-33, for-

eign consumption of American cotton increased 2,099,000 bales, while consumption of foreign growths declined 576,000 bales.

In consequence of the larger carry-over of American cotton from last season, the supply for this season will be large relative to the supply of foreign cotton, notwithstanding the moderate size of the current American crop. It is believed this will keep the price of American cotton on a relatively attractive basis for some months at least, the service says, but adds that a continuation of the present trend toward smaller production in this country and larger production abroad would logically lead, it would seem, to American cotton selling on a less competitive relationship with foreign growths and result in a reduction in the relative consumption of American abroad.

Textile Design Code

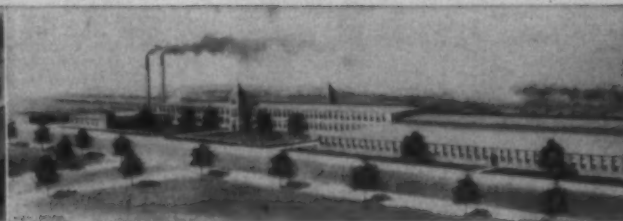
Washington.—A code of fair competition for the textile designing industry, proposing to curb piracy of designs and improve the competitive conditions within the industry as well as living standards of workers was filed with the National Recovery Administration for the approval of President Roosevelt.

The pact was submitted through the Textile Designers' Guild of America, Inc., and provides for a 39-hour week with minimum wages of \$15 per week for office girls and boys; \$18 for finishers; \$20 for bookkeepers and \$30 for designers.

The limitation of working hours, however, would not apply to those engaged in actual designing work whenever, owing to the seasonal character of the textile designing business and to sudden or unexpected changes in fabric style trends, new designs are urgently demanded by textile converters and mills for immediate delivery. During such periods the designers may be employed for 48 hours per week, with time and one-third for overtime.

In an effort to end design piracies, the code provides:

"It shall be unfair competition and improper trade practice for any person joining in the submission of this code or subsequently seeking to participate therein to accept an American made design not of his own creation from any customer for the purpose of using such design to make color combinations therefrom or changes therein, except with the permission of the creator and at the regular price for color combinations quoted by the latter."



VISITING THE MILLS

Edited by Mrs. Ethel Thomas Dabbs

ROANOKE, ALA.

MARVELOUS IMPROVEMENTS MADE HERE DURING THE PAST TEN YEARS UNDER THE ABLE MANAGEMENT OF J. R. DUNSON, AGENT.

If we could present a picture of "before and after" we might be able to give a more comprehensive idea of the complete renovation and transformation accomplished by Mr. Dunson. Where barren, gully-washed, unsightly grounds offended the eye, there are now lovely lawns, concrete drives, neatly trimmed shrubbery, rose gardens, gorgeous altheas and stately trees.

Mr. Dunson had been well trained in landscape gardening while associated with the Dunson Mills in LaGrange, where the grounds are among the most beautiful in the entire South. So when Mr. Dunson became an official of the Handley Mfg. Co. at Roanoke, his artistic soul revolted over the unsightly place, and he began gradually to bring order and beauty out of chaos and ugliness.

These grounds seemed to have been awaiting a chance to redeem themselves. Certainly, no place has responded more readily to proper encouragement. The soil is fertile and the flowers are rich and profuse, nodding their heads and swaying gracefully—seeming to say, "We are glad to show you how we grow and thrive here."

MR. AND MRS. L. A. BEVIS

We never fail to visit these dear friends. Mr. Bevis was for many years master mechanic, but is now village foreman. He has been with this mill since it was built 32 years ago. Mrs. Bevis, though tiny and frail, has more flowers than we have ever seen on a mill village lot—somewhere between 65 and 75 different varieties, many of them very rare, and she knows the proper name of every one. Everything grows and blooms to perfection under her loving care, and she always has lovely flowers for the sick and for funerals. She sent out a dahlia spray the day we were there that would have cost around \$8.00 in a florist shop. If she could just have a little greenhouse to look after, she'd have a big foretaste of heaven.

THE SWIMMING POOL

Whew! It's cold, clear, blue water, a large and roomy pool with 90 gallons coming in every minute from a deep well (and going out as fast)—constantly changing, and so clean and pure at all times.

Mr. Dunson has erected a novel fence about this pool made of heavy white canvass, with a broad chocolate brown border painted at top and bottom. It is hard to imagine how lovely and substantial this fence is. And here is something very, very fine, and which proves that these mill boys are a fine type. *Not a single knife has been stuck in this cloth fence.*

A COMMODIOUS SCHOOL HOUSE

The school building is 250 feet long, has a broad hall the entire length, and ten class rooms for the six grades. Four hundred and ninety-seven pupils have already been enrolled for school and over 100 for the kindergarten.

The school house is being repainted—every room different—all soft shades, pink, blue, cream, green, etc., with ivory or other trimmings. When a pupil gets promoted to a higher grade, the different color, too, will appeal and please.

The kindergarten in pale green and ivory is large and roomy, with toilets and lavatories kiddie size, hangers in the cloak room easily reached and everything absolutely as it should be. The little chairs are getting a shiny coat of green paint, and the tables are green with ivory tops.

FREE PICTURES AT THE THEATER

In the splendid village theater, employees are treated to free pictures every Saturday. In fact, mill people today are "on top of the world." President Roosevelt and the cotton manufacturers have worked out a program for textile relief that is far beyond anything ever asked for or dreamed of. Short hours, with more pay than was received for long hours—with no employee receiving less than \$12.00 for 40 hours' work. It seems like the dawn of millennium.

Then, too, every mill village child has a wonderful chance for a good education, in warm, comfortable school buildings, with every modern convenience. Nobody grows up ignorant. Opportunity offers royal gifts to all. Oh, what an age! I was born 50 years too soon!

THE BOY WHO GOT SPANKED

"Aunt Becky, do you remember spanking me once in LaGrange?" asked Paul Cato, a great big fine specimen of manhood, who looks after the humidifiers at Mr. Dunson's mill.

"No! no!" I replied, backing off and wondering if he was going to take revenge in the same manner, and I was too scared to run.

"Yes, I frightened your horse and you turned me down across your knee and spanked me," declared this big young man, stepping close, and I thought sure my time to be spanked had come. But I saw a merry twinkle in his eye and took heart.

"You don't hold it against me, do you, Paul?"

"No, indeed—Aunt Becky; I rather enjoy thinking about it," he said.

OVERSEERS AND OTHER LIVE WIRES

C. G. Bramlett is overseer carding, with H. M. Spivey and H. C. Benefield, second hands; G. Gann, card grinder; Jesse Sanders, night overseer.

J. L. Dudley, overseer spinning, with Otis Chase and O. S. Cook, second hands; H. D. Taylor, one of the progressive section men; Hoyt Waldrop, another live wire; Roy Anthony, night overseer.

T. H. Bishop, overseer weaving, has been in ill health several months, and F. S. Kirby, has filled in. We are glad to say Mr. Bishop has recovered and will soon be able to carry on again; Cornelius Cato and Jesse M. Jones are second hands; Mr. Jones is an Auburn college graduate of 1933, and is working up in textiles. He has a pleasant personality, along with other excellent qualities that make successful men. Jim Brown, a leading loom fixer, keeps up with the times. Gene Hill is night overseer weaving.

W. W. Philpot is overseer twisting and beaming; W. D. Loven and J. C. Embrey are second hands; G. W. Lambert, night overseer.

B. L. Williams is overseer cloth room; O. B. Littlefield, second hand; C. C. Lindsay, master mechanic. All these gentlemen are the right kind, and have been on the job for years.

H. Enloe, superintendent, has been here 32 years, and, like wine, "improves with age." S. W. Atkins is the pleasant and efficient night superintendent.

Bud Brown, Tom Osburn and Clarence Arnold are others who deserve honorable mention. All read the only weekly mill journal—*The Textile Bulletin*.

OPELIKA, ALA.

PEPPERELL MFG. CO.

This is a pretty place—so nicely laid out, cottages of neat design and clean with white paint. Rows of well kept hedges and shrubbery and a happy bunch of operatives.

D. F. Pool, overseer weaving, and his two sons were gone to the World's Fair in Chicago.

A. A. Haddox, recently of Avondale Mills, Alexander City, Ala., is now overseer carding at Pepperell Mills, Opelika.

E. T. Combs is the live-wire overseer of spinning; C. L. Duke, overseer cloth room; J. M. Beck, master mechanic.

It is always a pleasure to call on genial Superintendent Homer M. Carter, a young man who has the good will and cordial respect of all who know him.

"The Pepperell Shop" is a new venture catering to tourists, and doing good business. All kinds of Pepperell products are on sale with Mrs. Homer M. Carter, manager. This is something we have long advocated and we think every mill should arrange to sell its own products to those who produce them, as well as to others who want them.

LOWELL, N. C.

NATIONAL WEAVING CO.

This is one of the prettiest, roomiest and cleanest mills to be found. There is no carding and spinning, consequently no lint.

Everybody wears uniforms. The girls in preparation department and weave room wear blue uniforms with white collars, cuffs and belts, and the men all wear superior quality and well made khaki, all clean as a pin, and of perfect fit.

Burl Jones is day overseer and J. A. Lewis, night overseer of the preparation department—two very fine young men.

L. A. Padgett is overseer day weaving, with L. A. Gosnell, second hand; C. L. Hill, overseer night weaving, assisted by W. H. Henson and J. C. Strickland.

W. H. Winecoff, overseer the big cloth room, is a real fun incubator; he used to be with the Cleveland Cloth

Mills in Shelby, and could get up more jokes on folks than anybody we ever saw. He always "picks his employees" and tries to get all the prettiest. All his girls are in white uniforms and truly present a lovely picture.

Lovely crepes, silks, satins, art cloth and specials are made here.

Z. M. Kincaid, master mechanic, is the first master mechanic we ever saw who was perfectly clean—in spotless white. We frankly told him we had our suspicions about his working at all! Later we learned that he is manager of the National Weaving Company band of 36 pieces, and that he had just returned with them from some big function that needed their services. Those who have heard this splendid band know that it renders excellent programs, and no wonder it is in great demand.

Robert Jackson is the courteous and friendly manager and A. H. Mason, superintendent. Mrs. Morrow and Mrs. Costner are two of the attractive office ladies.

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WANTED—Cloth room overseer. Must be experienced on fine goods, sober and able to furnish good references. An opportunity for the right man. Address Z. W. B., care Textile Bulletin.

OPENING for foreman in small napper room. Address X, care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as weave room or slasher room overseer, or can handle both jobs. Do not mind hard work, but would like a chance to prove ability. Will go anywhere. A-1 references. P. C. G., care Textile Bulletin.

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Wants R. F. C. Aid for Mills

Greenville, S. C. — Government credit would be extended to cotton mills that have enlisted under the Blue Eagle, where the mills need additional capital for operation during the adjustment period, under a plan proposed by Congressman J. J. McSwain of South Carolina.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation should agree to advance money to banks on paper taken from cotton mills in need of additional operating capital, and which are operating in line with the recovery program.

Congressman McSwain feels that instructions handed to Jesse Jones, chairman of the R. F. C., calling for extension of Government credit to N. R. A. members to tied them over the sudden expansion of work and wages should apply to mills.

He said that higher wages being paid under the code and the Federal processing tax has placed such a burden on the mills that many are faced with closing down unless relief is granted in some form. "It would never do to have this happen and increase ranks of the unemployed just when the recovery drive is getting under way," Mr. McSwain said. He said extension of temporary credit through banks to mills, while adjustments are being made to increase buying power of the public, will tide the manufacturers over. Closing of mills would be used by speculators to run the price of cotton down, just when it is being placed on the market by the farmer, he said.

Under the McSwain plan, a mill in need of additional capital could go to its bank and ask for a loan, giving stocks of cotton goods and cloth as collateral. The bank could then get money from the R. F. C. on this paper, McSwain had such a provision adopted in the Gardner-Wagner bill last year, but the measure was killed by President Hoover's veto.

Bruere Visits New England

Dr. Robert Bruere of Palisades, N. Y., chairman of the National Industrial Board, is now in the Eastern and New England States, where he will make all appointments of State industrial boards.

South Carolina was the first State for which an industrial arbitration board was named. The two men, J. E. Santree of Greenville and E. R. Britton of Columbia, will select the third member. They have not yet received their commissions, and will not take action until they do.

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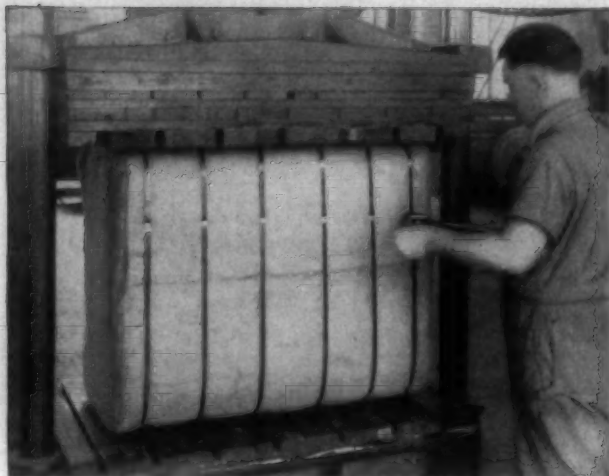
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